

Research Integrity at PSI

Information for doctoral students PSI, Audimax Monday Nov. 4, 2013

- Louis Tiefenauer, Consultant Dr. rer. nat., MASAE
- Heinz Gäggeler, Ombudsperson
 Prof. em., Dr. phil.nat., Dr.h.c.

Louis Tiefenauer

Reseach Integrity at PSI, http://www.psi.ch/integrity/

Nov. 4. 2013



Personalabteilung (Human Resources)

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-Mitarbeitende / Kontakt -Personalbewegungen / Mutationen	Informationen über die Anstellungsbedingungen am PSI (allgemein und für Doktorierende)		Weitere Links zu diesem Thema	
Situationen Arbeiten am PS	Autentnattsbewinigung / Arbeitsbewinigung Das Bundesamt für Migration regelt, unter welchen Bedingungen jemand in die Schweiz einreisen, hier leben und arbeiten darf	$\overline{\bigcirc}$	Bitte beachten Sie auch die Links anderer Abteilungen	
Arbeitszeit / Absenzen Führung Honorierung	Chancengleichheit Informationsstelle für alle Mitarbeitenden bei Fragen betreffend Chancengleichheit	\odot		
–Versicherungen / Vorsorge –Personalentwicklung –Beratung bei Problemen	Integrität in der Forschung Wahrhaftigkeit, Offenheit, Selbstkritik und Fairness sind die Grundlage für die Glaubwürdigkeit und Akzeptanz der Wissenschaft.			
Austritt Praktikum / Externe	Wir Forschende am PSI sind diesen Werten verpflichtet und halten uns an die daraus abgeleiteten Richtlinien.			
Alles auf einen Blick (A-Z)	 Information G+ des Direktors Broschüre/Richtlinie G+ Verfahrensordnung G+ PhD Guideline G+ Homepage Research Integrity G+ 			
	Ombudsstelle/Vertrauensperson: Heinz Gäggeler, <u>heinz.gaeggeler@psi</u> ⊡.ch Er steht den Forschenden bezüglich Fragen zur Integrität in der Forschung und zur guten wissenschaftlichen Praxis beratend, unterstützend und vermittelnd zur Verfügung und ist Ansprechperson für das Melden von vermuteten Interessenkonflikten sowie s eigennützigen Verhaltensweisen, welche Forschungsarbeiten behindern (whistle blowing). Weiterhin nimmt er sämtliche Anlieger bezüglich der Richtlinie "Integrität in der Forschung" entgegen und wahrt dabei auf Wunsch die absolute Anonymität.	von 1		
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Guidelines content

- Research plan
- Experimental work
- Reporting
- Ethical guidelines
- Publication
- Duration
- Writing the thesis
- Exams
- After the thesis

PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT



• Ethical guidelines

Scientific integrity is one of the highest assets in academic research. Corresponding guidelines are available at PSI, based on international and national recommendations. You must consult these guidelines and consider them carefully in your daily work.

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On being a scientist

Why you are scientist ? What you are doing? (answer next slide) How you do science?

Research Integrity (part of science ethics)

- Theories, responsibility, codices, meta-science, credits (bibliography, scientific career), impacts to society, risk management (early warning), etc.
- *Principles: how you should conduct* (normatives)



Avoid damage (respect rules):to persons, animals & environment (safety issues)Create benefits:for the society (health, services, food, energy)Be fair:distribution of credits (authorship, reviewing, plagiarism,
conflict of interest, collaborative science)Respect autonomy:experiments on humans, freedom of research



Research definition (goals and how)

Research can be defined as search for knowledge, or as any *systematic investigation*, to establish *novel facts*, solve new or existing *problems*, prove *new ideas*, or develop *new theories*, usually using a scientific method. The primary purpose for basic research (as opposed to applied research) is discovering, interpreting, and the development of methods and systems for the advancement of human knowledge on a wide variety of scientific* matters of our world and the universe.

(Wikipedia)

You are creating options for the future !

* Criteria of science: *commonly* accepted, accessible, independent, revisable



Responsible research



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Research Integrity Homepage I

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NFORMATION FOR PUBLIC AND MEDIA Discover and investigate. Explore the world of the Paul Scherrer Institute. Gain an insight into Switzerland's largest research institute.	SCIENTISTS AND USERS Direct access for scientists, researchers and the users of our large-scale facilities. In English only.	INDUSTRY AND THE ECONOMY With its expertise, PSI can support your business in solving technological problems. Within the SwissFEL project, we provide industrial partners with interesting opportunities for collaboration.				
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Research Integrity Homepage II



Research Integrity Homepage III



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Honesty, self-c acceptance in these values a	riticism and fairness are the bas (of) science. Researches at Pa nd to the guidelines which deriv	is for credibility and SI are committed to re from them.

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Research integrity at PSI

- Workshop Authorship 2011
- Workshop **Avoiding plagiarism** 2012
- Workshop **Data management** 2013
- Workshop 2014 June 3: *Collaborative Sciences*

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Courtesy form ETHZ "Guidelines Research intergrity"

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Wir schaffen Wissen – heute für morgen

Research Integrity for Ph.D. students at PSI 4 Nov. 2013; 15:00 H.W. Gäggeler, Ombudsperson L.Tiefenauer, Consultant Research Integrity



- Introduction to Research Integrity at PSI (Consultant Research Integrity: L. Tiefenauer).
- Guideline Research Integrity at PSI
- Discussion of practical aspects:
 - a) Possible area of conflict PSI \leftrightarrow (Technical) University
 - b) Duties of supervising persons (Professor, supervising scientist@PSI)
 - c) Lab-protocols & data management
 - d) Scientific writing and submission of manuscripts
 - e) Authorship
 - f) Plagiarism and scientific misconduct
 - g) Ownership of scientific results
- Tasks of the Ombudsperson
- Discussion



- Information distributed to all employees, effective since 1st June 2010
 "PSI is committed to excellence in research" (J. Mesot)
- Chapters:
- General
- Research planning,
- Execution of Research,
- Publication of Research Results
- Not relevant for Ph.D. students:
- Integrity of Peer Reviewing



- Product of a Research Institute is Scientific Output to the benefit of Society.

(A scientific project is finished only after publication or transfer to another organisation or a patent). *Sometimes conflict with Ph.D. thesis: final goal of*

thesis is to receive doctoral degree!

Discussion of practical aspects: Scientific goal

- Every organisation such as PSI is routinely evaluated by peers. The output is measured in terms of scientific papers qualified by scientific impact factors: average number of citations received per paper published during the two preceding years. (e.g. Chem. Rev. 41.3; NATURE: 38.6; Physical Review Letters: 7.9; Radiochimica Acta: 1.4).
- Causes sometimes problems concerning acceptance of research fields in highly specialized areas (e.g. Radiochemistry)!

Discussion of practical aspects: possible areas of conflict

- Final authority to accept a Ph.D. thesis is the University or ETH, based upon recommendation of Professor (usually supported by external reviewers selected by Faculty or Department of the University).
- PSI is owner of scientific results achieved from experimental/theoretical research.
- Supervisor of Ph.D. student at PSI is responsible against PSI, third party organisation (e.g. SNF), Professor.

Discussion of practical aspects: possible areas of conflict

- Graduate programs at Universities (compulsory for all Ph.D. students independent of financial support)
- Example DCB@Bern University:
- A) Participation in research-group weekly seminars
- B) Attendance of DCB seminars (10 seminars/semester)
- C) Attendance of summer schools/conferences etc.
- D) Teaching obligations at BS/MS level (BS:german/MS: english).

Discussion of practical aspects Duties of supervising persons (Professor, supervising scientist@PSI)

- <u>Two situations</u>: professor has initiated Ph.D. thesis (e.g. via SNF) and delegates supervision to a PSI staff scientist, or PSI staff scientist has initiated Ph.D. thesis and then searched for a professor willing to accept Ph.D. student.
- Be aware that at the end only professor can write recommendation to the University or ETH to accept the research work be sufficient for a doctoral degree.



- This is also the reason for request to write progress reports (not requested by every professor).
- Please accept that supervising scientist at PSI has to optimize his scientific output to be supported also in future by PSI (or third party organisation (e.g. SNF))!



- Several recent Ph.D. studies were subjected to critizism (plagiarism, misconduct). Not at PSI!
- In all these cases: evaluation of criticism decisively dependet on quality of lab-protocols and data management.
- Unfortunately: PSI has no compulsory regulation except some general statements in Research Integrity at PSI Guidelines!
- Be aware upon leaving PSI: PSI is owner of your lab protocols etc.



- Rules for authorships should be decided prior to starting the project.
- If you want to be first author, then you have (usually) to write the manuscript!
- Decide whether the manuscript should be a letter or a full manuscript.
- Carefully read instructions of the journal prior to writing!
- Describe your results and conclusion as precise as possible. Avoid duplicating statements. Follow a clear thread (Introduction (status of research in the field with <u>fair</u> citing of references ending in statements why the actual research has been conducted), Experimental, Results, Discussion, Conclusion. Avoid statements on "next steps", i.e. future studies).



- Do not forget acknowledgements if needed.
- For a Ph.D. thesis. <u>Best case</u>: collect published manuscripts and add introduction and conclusion (little work). <u>Usual case</u>: Write mansucript along the guidelines

of a scientific full paper (much work).



- PSI is the authority allowing submission of manuscripts. In reality this duty is delegated to the division head. Again in reality this submission right is delegated to lower levels (e.g. lab head, group leader), <u>depending on division</u>!
- A <u>submitted</u> mansucript can <u>not</u> be used in a Ph. D. thesis as a publication. This is possible only after the manuscript has been <u>accepted</u> for publication (usually after revisions have been made upon request of reviewers).



- As already mentioned: usually the person writing a manuscript is the first author.
- <u>Exception</u>: Experimental particle physics which list authors alphabetically.
- After first author there are several "rules" (depending on discipline):
- - alphabetically
- *most important scientists on position two, three etc.*
 - leader of the project at the end



Often corresponding author is the leader of the project (e.g. group leader). Ph.D. students should not act as corresponding author because they may have left PSI while there is still ongoing correspondance with the journal. Every author should have contributed to conception & design and/or results and/or analysis of data! Some journals do not accept techniciens as authors. Do not list *"honoris-causa" authors. But be aware that sometimes* scientists (e.g. professors) want to be listed because they initiated the project and perhaps organized funding of the project. All authors must approve final version.



- Plagiarism: Theft of intellectual property, e.g. by copying part of a manuscript from literature without reference.
- Self-plagiarism: copying parts of an own manuscript published previously.
- <u>Be aware: SNF, Universities, Scientific journals (example:</u> <u>CHIMIA) etc. implemented commercial software to check</u> <u>submitted projects/manuscripts for plagiarism!</u>
- Plagiarism is a very serious misconduct which may lead to the loss of the doctoral degree!



- Scientific misconduct means that you <u>actively</u> modified your data or analysis of data to reach a given goal! (Example from Berkeley National Laboratory).
- Publication misconduct: Go public (e.g. Press release) prior to scientific publication. Happens unfortunately quite often! Example: observation that neutrino velocity is faster than velocitiy of light!



There is also

- Honest error &
- Scientific disagreement

These two cases are not subject to misconduct in sciences



- "Who pays owns the product"
- The institution at which the scientific work has been conducted is the legal "owner" of the results!
- Consequence: when you move to another institute/University you have no right to sell your PSI results as product of the new employer.
 - Suggestion: when you still publish PSI results list your name under PSI but label your name with an additional sign which refers to the actual employer (Example).



Reexamining the heavy-ion reactions ²³⁸U + ²³⁸U and ²³⁸U + ²⁴⁸Cm and actinide production close to the barrier

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- ^a currently at Institut für Kernchemie, Johannes Gutenberg-Universität, 55099 Mainz, Germany
- ^b currently at Advanced Science Research Center, Japan Atomic Energy Agency, Tokai-mura, Ibaraki 319-1195, Japan

^c currently at Paul Scherrer Institut, 5232 Villigen, Switzerland



The merits of a scientific result, however, go to the persons involved. This means that possible awards (e.g. Nobel prize) goes to the scientist and not the institute. (Marie Curie received her first nobel prize in physics in 1909 for her Ph.D. thesis!).



- In all cases where you feel a deploratory state of behaviour relevant to one of the topics discussed under "practical aspects" then contact the Ombudsperson.
- This also holds in cases you feel to be scientifically mobbed (you feel to have substantially contributed to a project but the project leader does not want you to be a coauthor of the publication) or the entire group of scientists involved in the project does not follow the ethical rules of science (e.g. the group copy's the idea of a foreign group (scientist) without referring to it).



- If you feel <u>personally</u> mobbed, please contact Mrs. Hedwig Habersaat or Mr. Yves Lörtscher (see PSI web-page)
- The Ombudsperson is fully independent. He has not to report individual cases to any PSI authority. Therefore, all discussions with the Ombudsperson are anonymous.



- **ETHZ** offers dedicated lecture course given by Dr. sc. nat. Gerald Achermann in Fall Semester entitled:
- Research Ethics
- **PSI** offers yearly Informations on selected topics:
- In 2014 it will be *Collaborative sciences* by Dr. Louis Tiefenauer on 3 June



- Who wants to discuss which topic?